

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 67.

HONOLULU, H. I. TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1996.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA NEXT

Events Point to a Stage of at Least Strained Relations.

CHINA THE BONE OF CONTENTION

Rumblings Are Ominous—China Leans Towards Russia—As Newspapers View It.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The British Parliament was prorogued today. In the ordinary course it would not reassemble until February, but a prominent politician, while leaving the House of Parliament this afternoon, said: "We shall be back here before Christmas. Salisbury will ask for a vote of £20,000,000 (\$100,000,000), apparently for purposes of war, but really to avert war."

The references in the Queen's speech to the situation in China are regarded as halting and inconclusive. Regret is expressed generally that the speech did not contain an explicit statement of England's determination to maintain her interests in the Yangtze valley.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The morning papers express the growing indignation of the country at the position of affairs in China.

The Daily Graphic says: "If this state of things continues, the guns will go off of themselves."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, who professes to divulge the terms of a long-existing treaty between China and Russia, says: "It is nothing less than an offensive alliance. China undertakes to regard Russia as having a preponderant influence on all questions of commercial and internal policy, while Russia will support China against all 'open-door' demands."

"Russia finances China in internal developments and China grants Russia preferential rates in certain areas. The railways built in the joint interests of the two countries will be under Russia's practical control. Russia will assist China in developing her military and naval forces and China will cooperate with Russia as an ally."

"This treaty, has been in abeyance since Li Hung Chang visited the Czar. That it has become operative at the present moment in respect to the Fokien-Hankow line, owing to railway obstructions and its costliness, will never be built. Russia merely wishing to keep England out."

If the Daily Mail's version may be taken as correct, the situation in the development of the question. The manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in London, in the course of an interview yesterday, said: "I believe the Fokien-Hankow line, owing to railway obstructions and its costliness, will never be built. Russia merely wishing to keep England out."

The French press comments gleefully upon the situation and the newspapers at Berlin and Vienna are at no pains to hide their satisfaction at the discomfiture of England. The Continental press regards the project of an Anglo-American alliance as chimerical. These consider that the United States has had enough of war for the present and will not care to give Great Britain anything more than moral support in China. Therefore, they argue, England is not likely to quarrel with Russia, but will content herself with seeking compensation elsewhere.

A special dispatch from Shanghai says: "The Russian agents are again intriguing to obtain control of the Chinese Maritime Customs Department."

DESPITE PROTEST.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 12.—A dispatch from Peking dated today says that an imperial edict has finally been issued sanctioning the Belgian loan for the construction of the railway line from Peking to Hankow, despite the protests of Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister.

BRITISH TRANSPORTS.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 12.—It is rumored here that the steamers Tartar and Athenian are being held in the harbor for the purpose of transporting troops to China in case Russia makes any hostile move. Both vessels are splendidly equipped, and they each will carry 600 or 700 soldiers.

QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Queen's speech at the prorogation of Parliament began: "My Lords and Gentlemen: My relations with other nations continue friendly. I have witnessed with the deepest sorrow the hostilities which have taken place between Spain and the United States, two nations to which my Empire is bound by many ties of affection and tradition. Negotiations recently opened give fair ground for hoping that the deliverable conflict will be brought to a termination by the conclusion of an honorable and enduring peace."

"I have seen with much gratification that you have this year added to the statute book an important measure assimilating the local institutions of Ireland to those of England and Scotland. I trust this reform will tend to strengthen the bonds which unite the people of Great Britain and Ireland and increase their common affection for the fundamental institutions of the realm."

After expressing satisfaction at the adoption of bills enabling accused persons to testify in their own behalf, the speech ended: "I pray the blessing of Almighty God may attend you."

PAGO PAGO.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Engineers have left Washington for San Francisco to let the contract for constructing the naval station at Pago Pago harbor, Samoa Islands. The Navy Department expects the contracts will be let to some Californian contractor within a week, and that a ship will sail to begin work within two weeks. Contractors having plans for the station will be asked to submit them to engineers at San Francisco, and, if they are satisfactory, the contract will be let without delay.

SECRETARY DAY RESIGNS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—It is said tonight on high authority that Secretary Day is to be made Secretary of State to succeed Judge Day. Whitlaw Reid, on

the same authority, will go as Ambassador to England. Secretary Day's resignation is in the hands of the President. It will take effect as soon as the President is ready to name his successor.

DYNAMITE GUNS FOR RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 11.—It is announced here, in view of the success which has attended the success of dynamite guns in Cuba, that the Minister of Marine proposes to adopt such weapons on four Russian warships. Their use will be extended if they turn out to be satisfactory.

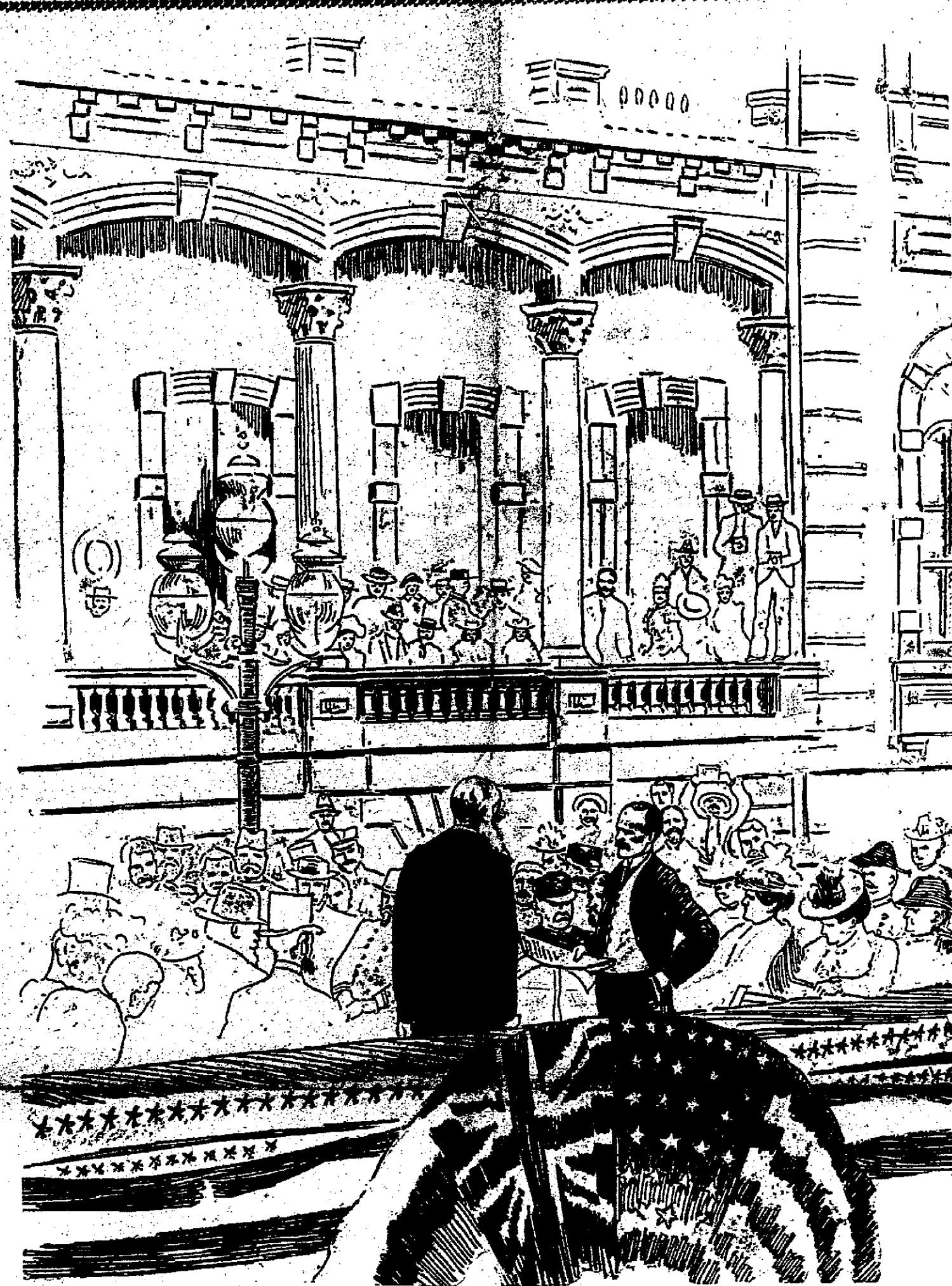
Bishop From Japan.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop McKim, of Tokyo, is a passenger on board the Belgic en route to San Francisco, accompanied by his young daughter. He is a prominent missionary bishop of the Episcopal church, and has been a leader in the religious movement in Japan. He goes to the States from his diocese there to attend the regular convention of the House of Bishops, which meets this fall. Chaplain Frank Thompson, of the Mohican, and Chaplain McAllister, of the Philadelphia, entertained the Bishop and Chaplain Frazier, U. S. N., formerly of the Olympia, who is also a passenger on the Belgic, last evening on board the Philadelphia.

Bishop McKim will return to Japan in December. He has many friends in Honolulu and in the Orient.

Goes to Plantation Business.

Andrew Adams, who for more than a year has been assistant editor of this paper, has resigned and has gone to Ewa sugar estate to learn the plantation business. Mr. Adams is a newspaper man of experience and ability and personally is ever pleasant and agreeable. He is a young man of the number believing that plantation men who have made a thorough inside study of the business will be in demand soon in Hawaii, Cuba and even in the Philippines. The town friends of Mr. Adams wish him every success in his venture.



"BY THE TERMS OF THE JOINT RESOLUTION —"

American Minister Sewall Reading the Annexation Proclamation to President Dole, August 12.
(Photo by Williams. Chalk Plate Engraving by Harry Roberts).

COMMISSION OFF ON ISLAND TOUR

Leaves For Maui and Hawaii—Philadelphia—Ex-Queen.

The American-Hawaiian Commission sailed by the steamer Claudine at 5:15 yesterday afternoon for Maui and Hawaii. Both the Philadelphia and Hawaiian bands were on the wharf and played alternately until the steamer got under way. The latter band finished up with Hawaii Poni and Star Spangled Banner.

Those in the Commission party were: Senator John T. Morgan, Senator S. M. Cullom, Representative Hitt, Justice W. F. Frear, Attorney General W. O. Smith, Minister J. A. King, Professor H. S. Pritchett, Professor W. D. Alexander, Major C. P. Lauck, D. A. Ray, M. Blumenthal, R. Hitt and G. T. Morgan. John Richardson and Judge Kalanokalani went in the party. Ex-Queen Liliuokalani will sail by the Kinau this morning and will be with the Commissioners at Hilo. The Philadelphia will sail this afternoon and will be at Hilo when the Claudine arrives there.

Arrangements are making all along the line to give the Commission a cordial welcome. At Waikuku there will be a great native feast and reception at the home of Judge J. W. Kalua. The Hilo people are arranging for a reception that will break all records. Gardner K. Wilder, special representative of the Republican Club of that town, accompanied the Commission from Honolulu.

There was but a short session of the Commissioners yesterday morning, the meeting being over about 11:30. Mr. Hitt was still unable to be present and but little business was transacted.

Shingle's Good Work.

A friend writing from Omaha to Prosecuting Attorney A. L. C. Atkinson, says that Robt. W. Shingle, the Hawaiian Commissioner to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, is doing magnificent work for the islands. The opinion is ventured that the exhibit of the islands is doing better work for its territory than any other representation on the grounds. Mr. Shingle has the show now in good running order and is on hand all the time to explain everything to visitors. Mr. Shingle, in connection with a Minneapolis newspaper man, is arranging to run a series of excursions to the islands and the writer from Omaha says that hundreds are eager to sign for the trip and that the transportation companies are willing to make good rates.

Mr. Bishop an American.

(Examiner, August 13.)
Chas. R. Bishop, the Honolulu banker, was declared an American citizen yesterday by Justice Beatty.

Mr. Bishop was a naturalized citizen of Hawaii. He was born in the United States.

Ookala Plantation.

At a meeting of stockholders of Ookala plantation held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the following officers were elected: Dr. R. McKibbin, president; J. N. Wright, vice-president; W. G. Irwin, treasurer; H. Armitage, secretary; J. M. Dowsett, auditor. The newspapers, noting the change in capitalization from \$200,000 to \$500,000 were filed at the Interior Office during the afternoon.

The Pasadena colony, about fifteen persons in all, are coming on the S. N. Castle. The Byron O. Clarke are among the number.

CAMP Y. M. C. A.

Local Association to Supply One for the Park Garrison.

A big Y. M. C. A. tent will soon be put up in the midst of the soldiers' camp at Kapiolani park. It will be equipped with writing material, reading matter, music and ice water. Religious services will be held regularly and an entertainment will be given once a week. Private Tator, of Company K, First New York, has been detailed by Col. Barber to take care of the work. He is an experienced man. While in San Francisco he had charge of the tent at Camp Merritt.

The work will be carried on under and as a branch of the Y. M. C. A. in town. A valuable worker in the city Association has ordered and will present the tent. The central portion of it will be about 16 by 32 feet. Either a piano or an organ will be kept in it permanently.

On Neutral Ground.

"Yes," said a partisan of the ex-Queen last night, "Liliuokalani will appear before the Commission while that body is on Hawaii. She believes that she will be neutral ground, and besides it is supposed that she did not relish the idea of going into the old Throne room or even the Executive building. The Commission sits in the Throne room, where the ex-Queen had her trial for misprision of treason and on the floor above, in the auditor general's office, she had her prison for a time."

Chinese Indemnity.

A portion of the Chinese indemnity in gold bullion, to the amount of 3,000,000 yen was recently received in Kobe, from London. This makes altogether 6,000,000 yen when added to the other 2,000,000 yen previously sent to the Osaka Mint Office.

PEACE NOW IS THE WORD

Protocol Signed at Washington Ending Hostilities.

DETAIL OF CONDITIONS GIVEN

Proclamation By President McKinley—Orders to Commanders. Diary of War for Humanity.

WAR IS ENDED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The war with Spain has come to its end. After over three months of hostilities, during which American arms have won glory and renown, with corresponding humiliation and defeat for the Spanish foe, the representatives of each country today affixed their signatures to the protocol, putting an end to the contest at arms between the two nations. The document which terminated the war was signed by Secretary of State Day, on behalf of the United States, and by M. Cambon, French Ambassador at Washington, on behalf of Spain.

As a result of the war the American flag flew over islands in both the East and West Indies. The rule of Spain in the Western Hemisphere becomes a thing of the past. Cuba is free, the Porto Rico and all other West Indian islands come under the dominion or protectorate of the United States. The victor in the fight has the choice of an island in the Ladrones, and retains possession of the city and bay of Manila. The war undoubtedly hastened the annexation of Hawaii, completing an island chain from the Pacific to the Atlantic, from which it is believed will result in mutual benefit to American commerce.

TERMS OF PROTOCOL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The protocol which was signed today by Secretary Day and M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, provides as follows:

First—That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

Second—That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and adjacent to the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.

Third—That the United States will occupy and hold the city and bay of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, description and government of the Philippines.

Fourth—That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated and that commissioners to be appointed within ten days shall within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan respectively to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

Fifth—That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris, not later than the 1st of October.

Sixth—On the signing of the protocol hostilities will be suspended and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

The above is the official statement of the protocol's contents as prepared and given to the press by Secretary Day.

THE SIGNING.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—With simplicity in keeping with republican institutions, the war which has raged between Spain and the United States for a period of three months and twenty-two days, was quietly terminated at 4:23 o'clock this afternoon, when Secretary Day, for the United States, and M. Cambon, for Spain, in the presence of President McKinley, signed a protocol which will form the basis of a definite treaty of peace.

Throughout the ceremony all but the two signers remained standing. M. Cambon, in signing for Spain, occupied the seat which Secretary of the Navy Long, now away on a vacation, usually occupies.

As this ceremony was concluded, Acting Secretary Allen of the Navy Department, Secretary Alger and Adjutant General Corbin appeared, having been summoned to the White House by the President and they were admitted to the Cabinet room, just in season to witness one of the most impressive features of the ceremony, when the President requested the hand of the Ambassador, and through him returned thanks to the sister republic of France for the exercise of her good offices in bringing about peace. He also thanked the Ambassador personally for the important part he has played in this matter, and the latter replied in suitable terms. As a further mark of his disposition, President McKinley called for the proclamation which he had signed to be drawn up, suspending hostilities, and signed it in the presence of M. Cambon, who expressed his appreciation of this action. Without delay the Secretary of War immediately issued orders, which had been prepared in advance, to all the military commanders, to cease their operations. The State Department fulfilled its duty by notifying all diplomatic and consular agents of the action taken.

All the formalities having been disposed of, the President spent half an hour chatting with those present, and then, at 4:53 o'clock, the rain continuing in force, the Ambassador and his secretary entered

their carriage and were driven to the Embassy.

DIARY OF WAR.

The war began on Thursday, April 21st and has lasted 113 days. Its memorable dates are as follows:

April 21—Minister Woodford leaves Madrid—North Atlantic squadron sails for Havana.

April 22—Nashville fires first shot of the war.

April 23—President calls for 125,000 volunteers.

April 25—Declaration of war by the United States.

May 1—Battle of Manila.

May 11—First naval engagement in Cuban waters—the Winslow fight.

May 12—Bombardment of San Juan, Porto Rico.

May 19—Admiral Cervera arrives at Santiago.

May 24—Oregon arrives off Florida; journey 13,000 miles.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY

ISSUES PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The President has issued the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a protocol, concluded and signed August 12, 1898, by William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, and his excellency Jules Cambon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France at Washington, respectively representing for this purpose the Government of the United States and the Government of Spain, the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which the hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and

Whereas, it is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces,

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare a suspension of hostilities between the United States and Spain, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given, through the proper channels, to the commanders of the United States, to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President

WILLIAM R. DAY,

Secretary of State

A copy of the proclamation has been cabled to our Army and Navy commanders. Spain will cable her commanders like instructions.

May 25—President calls for 75,000 more troops.

June 3—Lieut. Hobson sinks the Merrimac in Santiago harbor.

June 10—Invasion of Cuba by Americans begins.

June 11—Battle of Guantanamo.

June 20—Ladrone Islands taken.

June 22—General Shafter lands at Balquid.

June 24—Battle of Balquid.

June 25—Seville captured.

July 1 and 2—Battle of Santiago.

July 3—Destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet.

July 14—Santiago surrenders.

July 25—Gen. Miles enters Porto Rico.

July 26—Spain makes peace overtures.

August 2—Arroyo and Guayama, Porto Rico, surrender.

August 3—French Ambassador confers with President McKinley for Spain.

August 5—Spanish forces in Porto Rico ordered not to resist.

August 6—Spain accepts peace terms of the United States.

August 11—Protocol signed.

The cost of the war to the United States has been between \$200,000,000 and \$225,000,000 in actual outlay, but the total will be vastly swelled by further disbursements. The number of Americans killed in the battles of the war or who died in the service outside of their camp of mobilization on this soil was, at the beginning of the Porto Rico campaign, 503, wounded, 1,408. It is possible that, with the deaths at the American camps and in Porto Rico counted in, the total of mortality for an army of 275,500 men and a navy of 10,000 men will be about 1,000, exclusive of those who may hereafter die of wounds.

IN SPAIN

MADRID, Aug. 12.—The wave in favor of peace at any price has assumed tidal proportions. Nothing can stop it. As a statesman said today: "There is not a political man in Spain strong enough to dare suggest a continuation of the war."

Tonight all comment is upon Senor Sagasta's political triumph and Moret as the coming man. The court is making arrangements for going to San Sebastian and the Ministers to their favorite resorts.

PEACE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Secretary Day, Senator Allison and Senator Gore met at all preliminary steps of the members of the Peace Commission, and either Joseph Choate or Elihu Root of New York will be another Senator Davis of Minnesota will be offered a place on the commission but it is expected that he will decline and that a fifth man not a Senator will be selected.

IN PARIS

PARIS, August 11.—The following dispatch has been received by Foreign Minister Del Casse from Ambassador Cambon:

"President McKinley has consented that the peace negotiations take place in Paris giving as a reason his desire to pay France a compliment."

EXTREMELY PLEASED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Just after the signing of the protocol President McKinley turned to Ambassador Cambon and said:

"I am extremely pleased at the successful termination of our efforts for peace."

LAST BATTLE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Word having been received here of an engagement at Manzanillo officers were made at once by this Government and to Spain to the word to the American and Spanish forces that a cessation of hostilities had been ordered. Advice received this morning stated that Captain General Llanos had succeeded in getting the Manzanillo of the present peace full scale of affairs.

THE CUBANS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—President McKinley will take his first step in the Cuban problem almost immediately by asking Gen. Garcia and Gen. Gomez to disband the Cuban army and to send the soldiers to their homes to begin the real work of the Cuban faith in the United States. If Garcia and Gomez comply

with this request they will be assured that they will be given good places under the new Cuban Government. If they refuse a different fate awaits them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The War Department has been advised through the Cuban Junta that the Cuban insurgents will accept the terms of the peace protocol and from Spain and all West Indian islands are removed on and after this date.

OPEN CABLE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The Commercial Cable Company today issued the following notice:

"The restrictions which have been imposed upon the transmission of messages, whether in plain language, cipher or code, tocol between the United States and Spain and that hostilities will cease on their part."

PEACE IN GUATEMALA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Senor Alvaro Arrago today wired the Associated Press from Long Branch, N. J., where he is passing a part of the hot spell, that he had received the telegram today from his home Government saying: "Revolution quickly suppressed. Peace prevails in Guatemala."

WANTED CUBA.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The greatest scheme of Ernest Terah Hooley, now a bankrupt speculator, was the purchase of the island of Cuba.

During his most successful days, less than a year ago, when he could command many millions, he formed a plan of buying the island from Spain.

CHOLERA IN INDIA.

MADRAS, Aug. 13.—The cholera epidemic is here. Between Monday morning and Friday night there were fifty-five deaths from the disease, the fatalities prior to the day first mentioned having been 117.

ADMIRAL KIRKLAND.

Death Came to the Veteran Officer of the Navy.

VALLEJO, Aug. 12.—Rear-Admiral William A. Kirkland, U. S. N., died at Mare Island this evening at 7 o'clock.

Rear Admiral William A. Kirkland had been in the Navy forty-eight years, at least one year longer service than has been seen by any other man on the active list. He was a Southerner, having been appointed from North Carolina. Entering the Navy in 1850, Kirkland served in the Pacific squadron. During

the early part of the war, then a Lieutenant Commander, he was in Chinese waters, and he remained off the Asiatic coast until 1884, when he was recalled to America and assumed command of the ironclad *Winnebago*, of the Western Gulf blocking squadron, and served under Rear Admiral Thatcher in the combined movements of the military and naval forces against the defenses of Mobile, which resulted in the capture of the Confederate fleet. Since the war he had risen through the various grades, becoming a Rear Admiral on March 1, 1895.

IN MISERY AT SEA.

Opening Hardship of a Trip to Klondike.

August Conrad, recently with the Union Feed Co., who left in the Spring for the Klondike, has written a letter to his brother, Joe, dated at Kodiak, July 20. He was then about 1,000 miles from St. Michaels. Conrad says he has had good health and has gone up in weight from about 165 to 186 pounds. Speaking of the trip he states: "After leaving San Francisco on the 23rd of June we encountered a storm, which kept up three days. Water kept coming into the cabin and we poor, sick sailors had to keep bailing all the time. I tell you it's an experience not easy to forget, for the sufferings and miseries we had to endure was something terrible. It was all I could do to stand up, and when called on deck just managed to crawl around. Some of the expedition had to give up, but a few of us stuck it out, and had we not the ship would surely have sunk. The poor firemen were so bad they could not keep up fire and our little boat was only able to make about a mile an hour for the first two days. A lot of coal was wasted then, for they did not care how they shoveled it in."

"After steaming ten days we discovered we did not have coal enough to carry us to Dutch harbor, so had to shut down steam and sail for Kodiak, a coaling and fishing station. We were then about 800 miles away and it took us just sixteen days to make it, having met with such unfavorable winds and calms rendering it impossible to make much headway. On the 18th sighted land at last and started steam again with the little coal we had reserved, reaching port yesterday and making the trip in 26 days. Kodiak is a pretty place with a population of about 800, mostly white and a few Eskimaux. We have had fresh salmon every meal since yesterday and am sick of it already."

The Rev. W. B. Costler, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Ellenwood, that state was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

ON ISLAND LABOR

A Coast Paper Treats on Views of a Leading Citizen.

FOREIGN FAMILY NOW FAVORED

The Negro Considered—Future of Native Hawaiians—Conditions of a Civilized Country.

The San Francisco Bulletin of August 2 has the following on the subject of labor in Hawaii:

"Mr. J. B. Atherton, a sugar planter in the Hawaiian Islands, strikes the keynote of the labor question in the remark that 'if we can get the family class of negroes, the class who bring their wives and children and pastors and churches with them, it would be well both for us and for them.' The family class of laborers from any nation do not disturb the condition of the native laborer. The foreign family man works under about the same condition as the local laborer, and is subject to the same responsibilities. It is the single man laborer who makes pretty much all the trouble. The single man enters a field in which family men are laboring and cuts wages because he is exempt from the expenses that consume a large part of the family man's earnings. The family man naturally objects to this unequal competition. The contract laborer, from whatever country he may come, has only himself to look out for. He can take whatever wages are offered, his only care being to get the job."

Mr. Atherton says that in his opinion the native Hawaiians will in no respect be worse off than under former conditions. The native laborer, will, in fact, be better off, for the reason that in a short time there will be no laboring class which can be kept in the labor market. Wages will adjust themselves on the basis of the necessities of men who have families to provide for. This may cause some advance in wages, but the Hawaiian sugar planter will only be subjected to the conditions which prevail in competing countries. These may be said to be the normal conditions of a civilized country. Industries based upon rates of wages which only provide for the laborer are out of line with Christian civilization. The family home, the schoolhouse, the church, are essential features of modern civilization. They are features, however, which cost money. The law of all civilized countries requires a man to contribute to the support of wife and children. It requires him to send his children to school, and subjects him to penalties if he fails to comply with the law's provisions. Has not this family laborer a right to demand that the law which takes from him a part of his earnings shall see that laborers who have incurred none of his responsibilities shall not crowd him out of his place among workers? It is for the good of society that the wages of manual laborers shall be sufficient for the maintenance of the family, for the support of schools, churches and other agencies of civilization.

"Production is in excess of consumption, even with children and a large proportion of women unemployed. There is no reason, therefore, in the nature of things, why a system of labor should be tolerated which establishes rates of wages only sufficient to provide for the necessities of the single man laborer. The coolie laborer working in the islands for fifty cents a day and finding his own board and clothes is a cheaper producer than can be found elsewhere in the United States. The Hawaiian planter should, therefore, accept cheerfully changes in the laws which will devolve upon him about the same labor cost in the production of sugar that sugar producers in other parts of the Union are compelled to incur."

Australian Artists.

Frank McComas and Meyer Blashki, two of the brightest young artists of Australia, arrived in Honolulu by the Moana. The former's specialty is water colors. During the past year he was a member of the board of governors of the Sydney Society of Artists Art Union, the youngest man who ever held the position. Mr. McComas' paintings have received most favorable mention in London and elsewhere.

A LONG FELT WANT.

It Is Supplied in Honolulu at Last.

It is hard to always be pleasant. Good natured people are often irritable.

If you knew the reason you would not be surprised.

Ever have Itching Piles?

Not sick enough to go to bed nor well enough to be content.

Nothing will annoy you so.

The constant itching sensation.

Hard to bear, harder to get relief.

Keeps you awake nights.

Spoils your temper—nearly drives you crazy.

Isn't relief and cure a long felt want?

It is to be had for everyone in Doan's Ointment.

Doan's Ointment never fails to cure Itching Piles.

Eczema or any itching of the skin.

Here is proof of it in the testimony of Mr. Frank H. Green, of 425 Tenth St., Scranton, Pa., who says: "I have been a great sufferer from itching piles which bothered me day in and day out and which was worse than enduring real pain. I used a great many salves in the last eight or ten years, but I never derived any permanent relief from them. If I got warm and sat down the terrible itching would begin and I always felt it come on when I undressed and retired. I saw Doan's Ointment advertised and procured a box and used it according to directions. Two applications convinced me that it was right and continuing the treatment I was entirely cured and have had ease and comfort ever since. I am a great advocate of Doan's Ointment, and at any time I shall be glad to verify the above statement."

Doan's Ointment is for sale by dealers at 50c per box, or will be mailed to any address on receipt of price, by Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., general agents, Honolulu.

Remember the name DOAN'S and take no substitute.

General agents for Hawaiian Islands, Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu.

Choice California Mules.

.....

I have just received Sixty-five Head of choice young mules from four to seven years old.

These mules are strong and just right for plantation work. As I am here to stay I will keep mules suitable for plantation work on hand and desire your patronage. All orders promptly filled.

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CALIFORNIA MULES

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Fort St. Above Club Stables. Honolulu.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....AUGUST 19, 1898

WOMEN WORKERS.

The last census of the nation showed some curious figures:

"There were some 22,000,000 persons of both sexes engaged in gainful pursuits of all sorts in 1890. Of these about 4,900,000 were females and 18,000,000 males. There were, according to the same census, about 13,000,000 families in the United States. In 1890 there were about 10,000,000 workers of both sexes, and of these one-twentieth, or 500,000, were females. These were engaged chiefly in clothing factories, cotton mills and in shoe binding, and they were found almost wholly in the New England States, whose men had gone to sea or to the new lands of the West and left their women dependent."

The increase of population, during the last twenty-five years has increased the number of women dependent upon their own exertions for a living. Instead of an increase in wealth that enabled a larger number of women to live without daily labor, this increase is accompanied with a larger number of female laborers who are in competition with men.

Over a million of men, in the North and South, were disabled during the great Civil war, and their disabilities drove their female relatives into the labor market. At first they were incapable. Experience and necessity educated them. The hope and expectation of early marriage led them to take no serious views of business methods, and their services were generally inferior to those of men. Even if as capable, as they often were, the prospect of abandoning labor for matrimony, kept them inefficient. It does so at present with many thousands of the more ignorant, who, yielding readily to womanly instincts, desire a home of their own; however humble it may be.

But there is now an army of women, intelligent, educated, conscientious, and industrious, who have found work congenial, and are enabled to maintain independence. Finding marriage not a divine institution, so far as matches are made in heaven, and broken on earth, and that its physiological abuses cannot be reached or prevented by law or reason, they prefer to remain single, after the manner of St. Paul, and gradually it ceases to be their "miserable" refuge from the ills of life, and is only acceptable under reasonable conditions.

There has been, and is, just complaint that the compensation of women is not equal to that of men. This is due to the fact that, on the whole, their services have not been equal in value to those of men, owing to the reasons already mentioned. But the economic laws adjust these differences in time, and in many occupations they gradually disappear, as they should.

The arguments in favor of the inferiority of women as wage earners, or brain workers is met with the statistics of the colleges and schools which show, not conclusively perhaps, that women hold their own in scholarship. It is evident, beyond dispute, that in the medical profession they are, in certain branches of it, more capable than men. The fact that women, owing to the rare habits of thought, and the traditions about their inferiority, have been for centuries in a state of arrested development, and their faculties have been neglected and untrained, has prevented them from rising. Even what is called the "chivalry" and the pride of men has worked against them.

It is said that it is an unnatural and most imperfect civilization where women do any labor beyond that of the household. This is true, but so long as civilization is imperfect, and its forces badly adjusted, women must live in unnatural conditions. But what unnatural conditions are has yet to be determined.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

OWENSBURG, Ky., July 10.—Tom Hayden, who is to be hanged at Hartford, thirty miles from here, next Monday, has made a last request that he be allowed to play "Old Kentucky Home" on the banjo on the scaffold just before the trap is sprung. The request will be granted. Hayden has quite a reputation as a banjoist.

Last year a young man was hung in New Jersey for committing a brutal murder. A lady had presented him with a pretty flower for his button hole. After partaking of a hearty breakfast, an act which shows the stimulating effect of the shadow of the scaffold on the appetite, he adjusted the "button hole" while the Sheriff adjusted the noose.

In consenting to become a part of the United States, we are not bound to accept the many and conflicting theories and practices which prevail there,

regarding penal institutions, or the delicate etiquette of the gallows. Should President Dole and Judge Frear, in their enthusiasm for the perfect assimilation of the institutions of the two States, attempt to incorporate any of these picturesque phases of civilization into the proposed organic laws, the other Commissioners who may better understand the side lights of the varied social life of a numerous people, will gently check them.

As the State of New York kills its murderers with electricity, which is regarded as a rather ghastly novelty, there is no reason why the Commissioners should not retain some of the ancient and interesting Hawaiian usages, in the proposed organic law. The "praying to death" was accepted by Hawaiian statesmen and scholars, fifty years ago, as an effective way of terminating disorderly lives. It was said to be as effective as any method of capital punishment. It was practiced but painless.

It may be urged that in these days of activity and haste, a slow but painless method of execution is not suited to the restless spirit of the age. The reply is, that we should reserve and maintain at least one institution which suggests the quiet and moderation of the past. The Commissioners from the Mainland may be somewhat skeptical about "execution by prayer," but a series of experiments might be tried during the visit of the Commissioners, which would settle the matter.

THE SPANISH AMERICANS.

The Mexicans and the Spanish-Americans do not take very kindly to the "love-dovey" expressions of Uncle Sam in his conversations with them about the future of the South American Republics. The confident spirit they exhibited some years ago, has given way to many distressing suspicions that Uncle Sam intends to gobble up the entire Continent from the Isthmus to Patagonia. They now refuse, some of their papers say, to be made a "miserable tool" of his vaulting ambition. The Monroe doctrine is a trick, they say, which helps the Americans more than it does the South Americans.

No doubt the people of Chili are quite hostile to the United States, owing to the Baltimore affair, and the prompt action of Capt. Evans. The Mexicans, it is well known, nurse a deep hatred of Americans, owing to their loss of territory through the Mexican war of '47. The newspapers of Venezuela and other neighboring States show a wicked spirit towards the United States, and much sympathy with Spain since the beginning of the present war.

It is quite natural that these communities, springing mainly from the Latin race, should suspect Uncle Sam's motives. But they do not understand what he is driving at.

When he declared war against Spain, he simply opened school on the Continent, and informed the world that he preferred to use moral suasion in making all of the inhabitants of both Continents and the adjacent Islands behave themselves. But he said, also, that he kept a rod in pickle, and should not hesitate to use it, if any of the little boy nations of South America did not behave.

The suspicions of these rather riotous, unruly, badly regulated nations, are quite justifiable. Uncle Sam will restore order in Cuba. He will have a hard time of it, and it will cost him something. But he will insist on the abolition of revolutions as a daily pastime, and he will not tolerate unequal justice.

This means influence, and the South American Republics are scenting it. So there is a disposition to become sulky about it, and they secretly hope that some great Power will punch Uncle Sam's head, and tell him to mind his own business.

Of course, Uncle Sam is not wholly a philanthropist. He knows that there is money and good business in enlightened philanthropy. The more settled the South Americans are, and the less they try to shake up the frame works of their little Republics, the more profitable consumers of goods they become.

The civilized world will be glad of the day when Uncle Sam, in the interests of good order, lays down a telephone wire through the Isthmus of Panama to every capital of the Southern Continent. Whenever there is an outbreak, or a revolution, or a petty war, the old gentleman will fulfill one of his missions on earth by getting out of bed, adjusting the "phone, ringing the bell, and shouting, "Hello there! You down in Peru. Keep quiet!" And they will keep quiet.

The suspicion that the United States may, in the near future, interfere with his pet political pastime, the revolution and the shooting war, naturally depresses the soul of the South American. But he will submit.

There appears in another column, a statement of the condition and needs of the Oahu Cemetery Association. It is a matter of importance, and becomes more important every year. It is an imperative duty that the meeting of the Association should be fully attended.

SOME SOCIALISM.

The San Francisco Bulletin, of August 2nd, contains an interview with Mr. J. B. Atherton of this city on the labor question.

Mr. Atherton is disposed to approve of negro labor for the reason, he suggests, that negro laborers bring their wives and children with them. We do not consider the plan of negro immigration from the Mainland advisable or practicable. But it will not be discussed now.

Mr. Atherton opens a most serious question when he emphasizes the necessity of employing laborers with families, because they are better and more reliable than single men. He does not believe in a scale of wages that are only sufficient for a single man. He believes that the scale should be such as to provide for a man with a family.

He says: "Industries based on rates of wages which only provide for the laborer are out of line with Christian civilization. The family home, the school house, the church, are essential features of modern civilization. They are features which cost money. The law of all civilized countries requires a man to contribute to the support of wife and children. It is for the good of society that the wages of manual laborers shall be sufficient for the maintenance of the family relations, for the support of schools, churches and other agencies of civilization."

These are brave words from Mr. Atherton. There is a ring of humanity about them. There is even a suggestion of Socialism in it, the Christian socialism, which recognizes what the classes owe to each other. Even as a doctrine it is almost original in these Islands. These sentiments go far to show the absence of true civilization here and expose the glaring defects of our average social life.

The complaint of the more intelligent Portuguese laborers has been, and is, that the Asiatics fixed the standard of wages, and as they are single men, they have pressed down the rate of wages for the Portuguese with a large family. The Portuguese also complain that they are unable to obtain lands for the smallest homesteads. The plantations only offer them leases, which prevent the making of homes, and subject them to the instability of corporate management. No man knows better than Mr. Atherton does the intense dislike of an intelligent, or industrious man to a leased home.

Mr. Atherton very wisely declares that the planters must adjust the scale of wages to meet these demands of a Christian civilization. How is it to be done? Does he believe it will be voluntarily done by the planters? Who is to determine what decent or sufficient wages are? or, will it be regulated by supply and demand? or, will the local politics of the territory finally turn on this question?

The end and aim of the labor unions in the civilized lands is to obtain what Mr. Atherton declares they should have, that is "sufficient wages." But the minds of the employers and employees rarely meet on this issue. In individual instances it has been, and will be done. But the strike is yet the only way, disastrous, and imperfect as it is, by which labor conflicts are settled.

He will be indeed, a true Apostle of Socialism, who can realize Mr. Atherton's ideal of the condition of the labor on the plantations. He is at once confronted with the standards of wages which the Asiatics create, because they make the back bone of the labor supply at present. How will he adjust the white man to this standard? or, will he raise the Asiatic standard?

THE "FAMILY COMPACT."

This term is in very common use here, and it appears in much of the correspondence sent from this place to the Mainland.

It is the term of reproach used here by the "outs" to designate the fortunate, but wicked "ins." It corresponds with the term "rascals," which is in wide use in the States, a word that designates those whom the people have put into office, by a majority of their votes. As soon as some persons are comfortably fixed in office, those who by the action of an inscrutable Providence are left out, being instructed by their reason and especially self-interest, feel that the occupants of office become rascals by the mere act of taking office and therefore the watch word, "turn the rascals out" is about the political house tops.

These words have not yet been acclimated here. Those who desire to use them were largely instrumental in selecting the present officers, and shrink just at present from shouting the word "rascal." It is kept in reserve, however, for an opportune moment.

The "family compact" is an indefinite term. There are few of the native born that belong to it. There is little family influence in it. Strictly speaking it means "the men in power," without reference to their social relations. Whenever a man "gets a government billet" he regards the "family compact" as one of the wisest and most enlightened arrangements that can be

made. If he cannot get it, he naturally regards an office held under the compact as an asylum for a professional rascal, who will bring the country to ruin.

Since the founding of the American Republic, the confident prediction of the men of one party has been, in all presidential elections, that the election of the candidate of the other party would inevitably result in financial and political disaster. But there has been an election every four years, and the millions whose candidate has been defeated have seen the nation steadily expand in resources, in glory, and in empire.

The use of the word "family compact" here is only the peeping of the tender little political chickens who are breaking through the egg shells. When they get larger the young roosters will lustily crow "rascals" instead.

Even our climate will not modify the natures of men.

NATIVE LOYALTY.

However vexatious the native is in failing to follow his own best interests in the readjustment of all political relations here, he is still open to only the mildest criticism when he refuses to acknowledge allegiances to the new flag. It would be better for him if he did, for he is, with his entire race, only a single mustard seed in the hollow of the American hand. But the reason for his failure to do so must be fully recognized. It is a tolerable reason. It is aptly expressed in these words:

"Like all great passions and devotions, love of country is, in its last analysis, instinctive. It is in the truest sense rational, and pursued to its sources, discloses the most commanding sanctions of the intellect and of the moral sense; but no passionate love of country was ever yet grounded upon a process of reasoning; it has its roots deep in the soil of the spiritual nature."

The German loves his Fatherland, and its government, though the American would not tolerate that government. The British love the little Island, and a government which the average Americans have ridiculed for a century. In the same way, the native Hawaiians love their country and the Monarchical system under which they were born.

The Monarchical system, as it existed previous to the Overthrow in '93, and subsequent to the year 1840, was essentially anti-Polynesian. It abolished the despotism of the old Kings; it also abolished serfdom, and made the native a land holder and a citizen. This was not the work of natives, but of aliens. It was beyond the comprehension of the natives. There is hardly a trace of the native Hawaiian laws or usages in the Constitution, or the laws enacted under it. It was an Anglo-Saxon frame work which the "missionaries" persuaded the native King and chiefs to accept on faith.

It was enough for the native that his ruler was an ali—a native. He did not look beyond the Throne. His eye rested only on his ruler, and he cared not who guided that ruler's hand.

The constitution of 1840, given by Kamehameha III, and the subsequent constitutions were essentially Anglo-Saxon, and quite foreign to the Polynesian habit and tradition. They were to the natives, political exotics, not understood when they were created. They are not understood by the natives today. Only the one great result of this singular innovation the native understood. Justice was done. The government of law and not of men, began.

The person of the ruler is in the eye of the native the symbol of government. It means his country, just as the British Queen stands for country to the British.

There is a strong and unfortunately growing sentiment here among the whites who are the recent comers, that ignores the natives and holds them in contempt. They see that the native has, with his eyes open, thrown away his magnificent opportunities. Even if he has, those who wish to protect him, only ask that his attitude be clearly understood.

It is, we believe, the fact that the native born whites, and annexationists too, felt more grief when the Hawaiian flag was struck from its staff than the natives themselves. Why? Because it is only one generation of natives that has lived under a flag. Its meaning is largely unknown to them. It is another exotic. The flag has a profound meaning to the men and women of the civilized races. It is the theme of prose and verse. Is there a line of the native mele that mentions a flag?

Those, therefore, who charge the natives with lack of feeling, fail to understand their education, and racial thoughts. To them the ruler was the "flag" and the symbol of sovereignty.

Peace advisers include the news that the Pope is well again.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

The annexation of the Islands will in time alter the connection of the Established Church of England with the people of these Islands. By the coming of churches, the Protestant Episcopal Church of America will replace it, and the church organization will be a part of the diocese of California. Interviews with the Bishops of California lately published, indicate that the matter will be carefully considered in the convention which assembles in Washington in October next, and that it will result in a most beneficial change, is hardly to be doubted.

We have before us a copy of the American Quarterly Church Review, (Episcopal) published in 1885, which contains a most interesting, but not impartial, statement of the establishment of the Anglican Church here in 1861.

The object of the essay was to prove that the Congregational mission to these Islands was a failure, and that the heathen in these parts could only be saved by and through the English Church. It charges the missionary of those days, "especially Rev. Wm. Richards, Rev. Richard Armstrong, D. D., and Dr. Gerritt P. Judd" with exchanging missionary for political work, and asserts that the American Board of Missions in Boston gave up the mission here because it was a failure.

It must be admitted that the American missionaries did not relish the appearance of rivals in their own field, as it was an open declaration that their work was a failure. Some of them, at least, had declared that they would cooperate with the "right kind" of English missionaries. But when the English Bishop arrived in 1862, he very clearly declared that the system of Congregationalism was inadequate to the spiritual wants of the Hawaiian nation. His attitude at once, and naturally, provoked fierce antagonism and a war of creeds which did not advance the common cause in which both parties should have been united.

Thirty-six years have passed; and as the American branch of the English Church will soon be established here, an account of stock might properly be taken at this time.

The singular failure of the Anglican Church to fulfill its promises here is due entirely to its misfortune in the personal character of its chiefs. This great Church has vindicated itself elsewhere. It has grown and prospered. It has its great and divine missions, as other Churches have, but after a period of thirty-six years it finds itself here crippled, divided and in some sense ridiculous. The proof of this is in the unwilling testimony of its own members. The contrast between its assertions of its vast superiority over the Congregational mission, and the actual outcome of its own work is glaring and painful.

But the Congregational mission has no cause for triumph over its unsuccessful co-laborer. It should rather grieve that such a splendid corps in the army of the Lord as the Anglican Church, was assigned in some mysterious way, to the command of a general who seems to demoralize and waste his forces. Its disheartened and broken ranks might well cry out: "Oh, for an hour of Bishop Stanley!"

It is not necessary to believe in the divine origin, or the Apostolic succession which is the faith and strength of the Anglican Church. It is enough to recognize it, as one of the great living human agencies in the regeneration of man. When it lies crippled it is a misfortune to all religious bodies.

A TIME FOR ALL THINGS.

The Scriptures say that there is a time for all things.

There was a time in Hawaii for a struggle between the Monarchical and the Republican systems of Government. That time is past. The Monarchy is gone. Whether the supporters of the annexation movement were right or the supporters of the Monarchy were wrong, is only a matter of reminiscence; an interesting historical question, the details and pros and cons of which will be threshed over and debated for many a long day to come. But it is no longer a living issue.

After the North had conquered the South, a few Southerners continued the war, in their minds, for years. President Davis never forgot, never forgave, never missed an opportunity to harrow up the feelings of his people. The entire remaining years of his life were wasted in vain regrets and unprofitable mourning over the lost cause. He was a man of ability with great influence over his people. Neither influence nor ability were ever again used for the uplifting of his people or the benefit of humanity. Both were buried in the grave of the Confederacy.

Side by side with President Davis, fought General John T. Morgan, and thousands of other brave men, animated by the same principles and holding the same beliefs.

When the war ended two ways lay

before them. On the one hand they could do as Davis did, bury themselves in contemplation of their defeat, and give full sway to their resentments, disappointments and regrets; or, on the other hand, they could accept the inevitable; let the dead past bury its dead; take hold of the living present and work out their own and their people's salvation.

We, of Hawaii, do not need to read history to know which course they chose.

Nearly every member of the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington from the South, is an ex-Confederate soldier. Senator Morgan is today one of the great constructive statesmen, not only of the South, but of the United States, taking an active and prominent part in every great measure involving its progress and development, trusted and respected by his political opponents as well as by his own party. He is one of the living forces in American life.

To the leaders of the opposition to annexation, we would say, the same choice is open to you that was presented to Davis and Morgan. Which will you choose? You are living in a free Republic. There is no law preventing you from wrapping the Hawaiian flag about you, and within its folds spending the balance of your days in pouring forth denunciations on the "missionaries" and the "reprobates" of 1893 and in gloomy contemplation of "the good old times." On the other hand there is no law preventing you from taking an active part in the future life and progress of Hawaii. Your future lies in your own hands. If you propose to become professional and perpetual mourners, all times are alike. The tomb knows no time. If, however, you intend to act as men among men; to help yourselves and your people upward and onward, NOW is the accepted time.

THE PASSING HOUR.

"Cease Firing."

The war was good to Hawaii.

"Sagacious Sagasta" is now good.

Blanco has saved both his honor and his typewriter.

Senator Davis will be no misfit on the treaty commission.

President McKinley is the proclamation ruler of the year. And his edicts are the voice of the people.

Cuba will continue to have not infrequent mention in the newspapers, even if the big war is over.

It is to be hoped that Hilo will for once have a hearing that will satisfy all the statesmen of the district.

What a home-coming Admiral George Dewey will have when once again he sets foot on his native soil.

If Russia monkeys with the British administration of the Chinese customs something will happen with the suddenness of a pistol report.

No news from Manila is most likely good news. The warships there have coal for six months and the army and navy forces rations for the same period and all hands powder to burn.

They say that Germany proposes to make a general grab in Samoa. They also say that the United States will proceed to establish a coaling station at Pago Pago and that Great Britain will maintain her rights in the South to the letter.

The expressions of Mr. Goo Kim Fui form a weighty contribution to the testimony that, all else considered, Hawaii has been fully fair to the Chinese during the past fifty years than any other country on earth.

Henry George, Jr., writes from London that many of the upper class Englishmen envy the protection which the United States afford to large financial interests as against the constant addition to the British statute books of legislation of the so-called Democratic order.

The ladies have evidenced a willingness to now assume the chief burden of entertaining further troops to arrive, if more do come from the States en route to Manila, but all the members of the Committee of One Hundred must know that they are expected to "stand by" and to assist materially.

Petty agitators here have since 1893 had a fondness or weakness for quoting with heavy uncton from a class of obscure weekly papers on the Coast that from time to time undertake to treat of affairs Hawaiian. It is notorious that the opinion columns of these particular prints are just as much advertising space as the avowed or labeled merchandise sections of them.

It is hoped the many strangers coming in here on the heels of Annexation will realize first of all that Hawaii is no Oklahoma. The Islands aggregate, in the social and commercial life, one of the oldest of American communities. Expansion is by no means out of the question and progress is certain, but this is no place for booming or boomers. It is not a "new country" and its limitations, or rather the actual conditions, should be inquired into carefully by the new comers. There is plainly danger of the story "overdone" going back to the Mainland as it has gone back from Australia, from South Africa, from Oklahoma—from all the genuine new countries.

HORN FLY PEST

Information Gathered By Dr. J. M. Mousarrat of This City.

EXPERT OPINION IS SUBMITTED

Suggestion for Destruction of Fly Washington Specialists Tell of Methods for Fighting Pest.

In response to numerous complaints from various parts of the group concerning the appearance and rapid spread of the horn fly, Dr. W. T. Mousarrat, Inspector of Animals and Meats, has endeavored to gather from expert sources in the United States some particulars of the pest, and, if such has been found, the remedy to prevent its havoc and increase. In reply to one of his letters he received the following by the last mail, addressed to him personally:

Washington, August 2, 1904.
"Dear Sir:—Dr. Salmon has referred to this office your letter of July 19, in reference to the horn fly. The specimens came in fairly good condition, and show that the genuine horn fly, *Haematobia irritans*, has reached your islands.
"Your conditions are such, I can readily see, that the fly will be very difficult to treat. In this country we have practically been able to do nothing on large cattle ranches where the cattle run wild; still, on more restricted ranges of this kind there are certain spots where the fly congregates for shade in the heat of the day and here the manure appears in great quantity and is so concentrated that it can readily be treated with lime or by spreading it with a shovel. Such work is only palliative but will pay when the flies are present in great numbers.
"It has been my experience in this country that after two or three seasons of exceptional abundance, the flies become reduced in numbers, and I trust that you will have the same experience in Hawaii. We have attributed this effect to the fact that predators and parasitic insects inhabiting the manure and feeding upon the larvae of diptera which breed in such places, such as the green bottle fly (*Lucilia caesar*), gradually become accustomed to the horn fly larvae and with this superabundance of food become gradually very much more numerous than they were before the advent of the horn fly.
"Wishing you success, and hoping to hear from you further, I am, Yours very truly,
"L. O. HOWARD,
"Entomologist."

Enclosed with the letter was a special bulletin on the horn fly written and published by C. V. Riley and L. O. Howard of the Department of Entomology, from which the following interesting extracts are taken:

"History.—The pest first appeared in the United States in September, 1897, on the ranch of I. W. Nicholson at Camden, N. J. It is believed to have been imported with one stock of European cattle from Holstein. In less than two years the fly made its appearance in several districts farther south, extending into Maryland and Virginia. The pest is now spreading rapidly in the Southern States, giving the impression that the fly came from the West, which is entirely erroneous.

"The most prominent of the popular errors is the belief that the fly damages the horn, eats into the substance, causes it to rot, and even lays eggs in it which hatch into maggots and penetrate to the brain. There is no foundation for this belief. The flies congregate on the bases of the horns only to rest where they are not liable to be disturbed. Where they have been clustering thickly on the horns the latter become discolored and appear at a little distance as though they might be damaged, and it is doubtless this fact that has given rise to the erroneous opinions.

"The results, therefore, indicate that the eggs are deposited during daylight, chiefly during the warmer time of the day, between 9 and 4, and mainly between 9 in the morning and noon. They are laid singly, and never in clusters, and usually on their sides on the surface of the wet manure; seldom inserted in cracks.

"The amount of damage done by the fly has been exaggerated by some and overestimated by others. We have heard many rumors of the death of animals from its attacks, but have been unable to substantiate a single case. We believe that the flies also will never cause the death of an animal. They reduce the condition of stock to a considerable extent, and in the case of milk cows the yield of milk is reduced from one quart to one-half. It is our opinion that their bites seldom even produce sores by themselves, although we have seen a number of cases of where large sores had been made by the flies rubbing themselves against trees and fences in an endeavor to allay the irritation caused by the bites; or, in spots where they could not rub, by licking constantly with the tongue about the head and neck, or by rubbing the hind thighs. A sore once started in this way will increase with the continued irritation by the flies and will be difficult to heal. Those who are concerned with the damage believe that the flies do not suck blood, but such persons have doubtless watched the flies only upon the horns or elsewhere in their resting position when the head is not turned, or have caught them and crushed them when their bodies contained little blood. In reality the flies suck considerable blood, and it is their only nourishment; if captured and crushed at the right time the most skeptical individual will be convinced.

"Remedies.—Almost any greasy substance will keep the flies away for several days. A number of experiments were tried in the field with the result that train-oil alone, and train-oil with a little sulphur or carbolic acid added, will keep the flies away from five to six days, while with a small proportion of carbolic acid it will have a healing effect upon sores which may have formed. Train-oil should not cost more than 50 to 75 cents per gallon, and a gallon will amount a number of animals. Common axle grease, costing 10 cents per box, will answer nearly as well, and this substance has been extensively and successfully used by Mr. William Johnson, a cattle stock dealer at Warrenton, Ore. Tallies have also been used to good advantage. The practice of smearing the horns with pine or coal-tar simply repels them from these parts. Train-oil or fish oil seems to be more lasting in its effects than any other of the substances used."

"Camp McKinley."

The Diamond Head camp of the New York garrison, the Irwin plot, near Kapiolani Park has been officially named "Camp McKinley." It is a dry location, and rather dusty. There is a good breeze, however, and fewer mosquitoes than in town.

Lieut. Tice, Engineers Corps, details a story in an afternoon paper that he is to lay a cable between the islands

of this group. As a matter of fact the work of the engineers here has not been mapped further than the building of permanent barracks.

Col. Barber has taken Capt. Ross' cottage and will occupy it for several months as regimental headquarters. It is roomy, and is in a cool locality, with ample foliage about it. There is good artesian water on the grounds.

The Van-Guard.

Seventy-eight European steerage passengers arrived by the Doric Friday night, and as many more were left at San Francisco on account of lack of accommodations on the steamer. This is the largest number of passengers of this class ever brought to Honolulu by a China liner. Most of the lot are machinists, carpenters, tradesmen generally and farmers. A few of them have their families with them. There is one lawyer in the number. Some of them have money, but most have not. They are all seeking business and homes in this new Eutopia.

VERDICT FOR \$650

Outcome of \$10,000 Suit Against Hawaii Sheriff.

Foreign Jury Cases Still On—Kahului and Hawaiian Still at It. Several Estate Matters.

In the debt action of the Kahului Railroad Co. vs. Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co., motion for judgment, Judge Stanley yesterday granted the motion. Mr. Hartwell promptly noted exceptions to the granting of the motion on the ground that is superfluous, unauthorized, etc. Kinney & Bailon for plaintiff; A. S. Hartwell for defendant.

Cecil Brown and H. Focke, trustees of the estate of James Gay, filed their third annual account, charging \$8,683.03 and crediting \$9,048.89. At the end of the period there were on the ranch 528 head of cattle, 75 horses and 5 mules. Receipts from the ranch proper have been \$7,408.84 and expenses \$4,985.84.

In the case of Ida C. Patterson vs. Thomas H. Patterson, libellant has filed a motion for taxation of costs, amounting to \$45.50, to be heard at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. Magoon and McClannahan for libellant; Davis for libellee.

In Frank F. Porter vs. Hawaiian Pork Packing Co., assumpsit, defendant has filed a general denial of the allegations in amended complaint and notes the intention to set up release by way of defense. Magoon and McClannahan for defendant.

In the matter of Young John Ying vs. W. W. Ahana, damages, Judge Stanley has denied defendant's motion for a new trial, to which ruling defendant has excepted. Dickey for plaintiff; Magoon and McClannahan for defendant.

In the matter of the estate of Aswan, Judge Perry has appointed How Ting to be executor without bonds.

Allan and Robinson have entered suit against George W. Lincoln and Henry E. Cooper to recover the round figure of \$2,666 for lumber furnished the contractor for the Cooper residence in Maunaloa Valley.

In the case of C. S. Bradford vs. L. A. Andrews, damages in the sum of \$10,000, a foreign jury yesterday afternoon found in favor of plaintiff for \$650. Neumann for plaintiff; defendant in person.

AN OPIUM SEIZURE.

Thirty Pounds Found in the Middle of a Big Stone.

Deputy Marshal Charles Chillingworth made a clever opium seizure on Quarantine Island at noon yesterday. The dope was concealed in a hollow in a huge stone used for cleaning rice—the last place in the world a person would look for it. For eight days the big and, apparently, solid stone had lain around the yard at the Station. The guards had used it as a stool and had eaten their meals upon it.

A Chinaman told Chillingworth that there was opium in the stone. Acting upon the "tip" the officer went down in time to catch the passengers leaving the Station in possession of their property. In conjunction with Jack McVeigh he seized the stone, and with chisels it was broken open. Inside was found 30 pounds of opium. The two Chinamen who had claimed the stone as their property were arrested and locked up.

Edwin A. Jones.

The Army and Navy Journal of August 6 contains this note, referring to the death of Edwin A. Jones:

"The many naval friends of Capt. Andrew Fuller, of Honolulu, the well known harbor master of that port, will be pained to learn of the sudden death of his son-in-law, Mr. Edwin A. Jones, of Honolulu, which occurred on Sunday, July 10, at Waikane, some distance from Honolulu, across the well known Nuuanu Pail. The sympathy of the naval officers in port was extended to Captain and Mrs. Fuller in their bereavement."

Baldwin Residence.

Ride for the new city residence of Hon. H. P. Baldwin will be opened at the office of Ripley & Dickey next Tuesday. The house to be used in the building was selected on Mr. Baldwin's Maui estate and was turned and shaped in San Francisco.

LIBEL ON "BOYS" A Baby Lion!

New York Paper Says They Misbehaved in Honolulu.

LETTER COMES FROM A FATHER

Resents an Attack on the Tenth Pennsylvania—No Truth in Comment on Soldiers.

The New York Times, one of the prominent newspapers of the metropolis of the United States, has declared war on the young men of America who volunteered into the military service of their country for the war with Spain. Under the heading "Volunteers and Regulars," it says:

"The same story comes from every place to which the United States troops have been sent. It is that the regulars, even when off duty and left to their own devices, conduct themselves with self-respect and decorum. The volunteers, when left to their own devices, conduct themselves like hoodlums."

"The latest of these stories comes from Honolulu, where two successive debarkations of volunteers have been followed by a detachment of regulars. The volunteers had been received with effusive hospitality and banquets prepared for them. This hospitality they repaid, especially the second expedition, by disorderly conduct. They proceeded, as at Tampa, at Chickamauga, as at Washington, to disgrace the uniform they wore, their States and their country. The result is that they were out the welcome of American soldiers. When the regulars arrived the disgusted people of Honolulu made no demonstration in their behalf. The regulars, however, are reported to have behaved, as they might have been expected to do, with perfect propriety."

The clipping from the Times was sent to Rev. T. D. Garvin, of this city, by his old friend J. Sutton Wall, of the department of Internal Affairs for the State of Pennsylvania. In the course of the note with the enclosure Mr. Wall says:

"The second expedition contained the regiment Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers, which was so elegantly and kindly received and entertained in your city."

"The article attempts to convey a false idea of the composition of both the first and second expeditions—that they were composed entirely of volunteers, while the truth is that they contained both regulars and volunteers. The second expedition contained large portions of two regiments of regulars—Eighteenth and Twenty-third Infantry, Nebraska and Colorado volunteers, Tenth Pennsylvania and Utah artillery."

"Should the statement made in the article be false, which I think it is, I shall be pleased to have you make proper contradiction and correction through the public journals of your city. Also if you would prepare a statement embodying your knowledge and views of the matter, with the signatures of yourself and other citizens who are in a position to know the facts, I would gladly have it published by our papers here. I am personally acquainted with the officers and many of the privates in the Tenth Pennsylvania and feel that the article does them gross injustice and is a malicious slander. While I have personal interest in the matter (two sons) I would not excuse or condone any misconduct of our soldiers, either volunteers or regulars nor would I wish it to be done by others. With feelings of gratitude to yourself and the good people of your city, I am sincerely yours."

Just what motive the New York Times has in going on record as it does, cannot be conjectured with any degree of precision from this distance. The Times gives the first intimation that there was any misconduct on the part of either the volunteers or regulars that have visited this place en route to Manila. The unanimous verdict here was that all the men honored the uniform they wore and were a credit to their country. Mr. Wall is right in that the Times is wrong in giving the composition of the various expeditions. Neither the volunteers nor the regulars calling here "were out the welcome."

There was no misconduct whatever on the part of the men. The Advertiser feels justified in declaring that every citizen of Honolulu will testify that the Times does not speak truthfully.

Rev. Mr. Garvin sent by the mail yesterday a clear and earnest letter to Mr. Wall.

Telephone Improvements.

Waikiki is to have a telephone station. It will be a branch of the town exchange and will be located in the neighborhood of the terminus of the Tram line, near Kapiolani park. This is one of the matters that takes Mutual Superintendent Cassidy to the United States. Mr. Cassidy leaves next month and will be gone eight weeks. Besides buying for the new station he will investigate extensively for the benefit of the whole town service. Waikiki now has for each subscriber one grounded line. Under the new system there will be to Waikiki ten trunk lines of metal circuit. This will be a vast betterment for the Waikiki-Honolulu service and will effect a considerable saving to the company, giving more numbers on the present town switchboard.

Did you ever see one? It is as playful and harmless as a kitten. You might have one with you for weeks and not suspect danger. But, beware! Some day it will surely spring, and the fight for life is at hand. It is just so with a cough. You may carry one with you for weeks and not think of danger. But the danger is there. Some day the fight will be on, and it is a question which will win, Consumption or You.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

promptly cures all baby coughs; but it cannot always cure the full grown coughs of the most advanced stages of disease. Yet even here it will bring comfort and ease. Then use it early for acute colds, coughs, bronchitis and all pulmonary troubles.

Beware of cheap imitations. See that the name, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is blown in the glass of each bottle. Put up in large and small bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Kaunaloa Seminary will open Monday, September 5.

An L. Co. tent at the First New York garrison, is in quarantine on account of the measles.

A large supply of diphtheria antitoxine has been received by Benson, Smith & Co.

George Dillingham has accepted a position in the store of the Pacific Hardware Co.

Nine mechanics came down by the Doric to enter the employ of the Honolulu Iron Works.

Mrs. S. M. Kekoa died at Kapaeha on Saturday, aged 56. The funeral was held Sunday afternoon.

Oahu College and Punahou Preparatory School open on Tuesday, September 6, at 9 o'clock a. m.

Captain John Kidwell is planting 125 acres of cane on his Pearl City tract. The cane to be ground at Ewa mill.

Said a little girl on Fort street yesterday: "Mama, let's go down to the wharf and see the horses in blue."

J. B. Atherton denies a street rumor that Ewa has offered \$40 a month for a hundred white men in the cane fields.

The U. S. S. Mohican sails this forenoon for San Francisco. The officers expect to make the trip in eleven days or less.

Down from Hawaii are: W. H. Rickard, still weak from his recent illness; and C. C. Kennedy, manager of Waikeke Mill Co.

The New York regiment has dress parade on the Kapiolani park track every evening about 6 o'clock. Visitors are welcome.

William H. Wright, of the tax bureau, has been appointed registrar of public accounts to succeed W. George Ashley, resigned.

D. B. Murdoch and bride, nee Miss Baldwin, will arrive by the Mauna Loa next Friday from Maui. They will reside at Ewa mill.

F. E. Nichols returned by the Kinan from Hilo, where he has been installing and improving the new Wall, Nichols store in the Rainy City.

After a long trial in the Police Court yesterday W. Rathburn of Koolau was found not guilty of larceny in the second degree and discharged.

H. E. Rose, representative of the Chronicle, returned by the Claudine Sunday morning from a tour of Maui towns and trip to Haleakala.

Kahulalo, a native woman, died at Lelele Friday. Some of her relatives stated at the Board of Health office that she was 129 years of age.

It is expected that articles of incorporation of the Rapid Transit Company will be filed in the Interior Office this week. Only a few slight changes have been suggested by the Cabinet.

The Honolulu cricketers had a rattling good time at the old Recreation ground, Makiki, on Saturday, most of the best players turning up. Rev. J. F. Lane and J. W. Harvey had their third tilt this season, the former again winning, after a keen contest, by 84 to

was some excellent play on

Winning, wife of Com. of the Monadnock, is passenger by the Doric to Manila.

A Farmer, the Ewa school left San Francisco by the S. on August 13 for Honolulu, accompanied by his sister.

Earthquake shock was felt at 6:50 yesterday morning. A tremor was felt at the observatory at Punahou.

M. Lucas has resigned from the position of manager of the Hawaiian hotel and will be succeeded on September 1 by Mr. Clough, formerly of Del Monte.

Don't let the little ones suffer from eczema, or other torturing skin diseases. Doan's Ointment cures. Can't harm the most delicate skin. 50 cents.

L. D. Hitchcock is down from Hawaii on a visit. Ed. is a coffee planter at Oaa, but he is now doing clerical work in the sheriff's office at Hilo.

J. W. Girvin has in his office a trick inkstand. It is a liberty bell; and when one goes to ring it he receives a bucket full of ink on his hand and coat sleeve.

Miss Carrie St. John Hoffman, of Colorado College, has accepted the appointment as head of the Art Department in Oahu College and will arrive next month.

Frank Hoogs, Dan Logan, Mrs. Alice Rix, Frank Davey and Heine Nappenback were among the passengers by the Claudine yesterday afternoon for Hilo and the volcano.

Castle & Cooke are agents for the following well known makes of bicycles. The Edridge, Victor, Crawford and the juvenile Elfin. They carry a full line of bicycle sundries.

Two American clerks of the Commission called on Liliuokalani Saturday afternoon. They were accorded a pleasant interview and were given yellow leis as mementos of the occasion.

In the George L. Edwards case Judge Frear has allowed a writ of error to issue, which will enable defendant to bring his motion for a new trial before the Supreme Court for hearing.

Sheriff L. A. Andrews of Hawaii arrived on the Kinan yesterday afternoon on Court business. He brought down to President Dole the application of Company I, of Hilo, to become a part of the First Regiment, N. G. H.

W. George Ashley has resigned from the office of registrar of accounts, and will become teller in the bank of Bishop & Co. Mr. Ashley's successor has not yet been determined upon.

Private Bullock, of the New York regiment, who jumped overboard on the voyage of the Charles Nelson from San Francisco, has been sent to the insane asylum for treatment.

Passengers from the coast state that people are flocking into San Francisco on their way to the Islands. It is reckoned by some that several hundreds will arrive in the next few months.

J. U. Cohen arrived with his wife on the S. G. Wilder Saturday to open a wholesale general store in Honolulu. He will merely have warehouses and will ship direct from San Francisco to purchasers when possible.

A company is being organized to conduct the proposed plantation for Lanai, the success of which is now assured by water seeking results. A considerable amount of the stock will be placed in the States.

John F. Humburg and bride, nee, Miss Myra Sloggett, returned by the Doric last night from their bridal tour in Canada and the States. They were accompanied from San Francisco by Mrs. H. A. Isenberg and Mr. G. W. Dulsberg.

H. S. Pritchett, head of the United States Geodetic department on the Pacific Coast, arrived by the Doric last night. While here he will consult with Prof. Alexander respecting the work in this country which comes under his general supervision.

L. A. Thurston and family have secured a Peninsula cottage for a season. Mr. Thurston did not go with the Commission, the understanding being that he should be excused if W. O. Smith could find time to make the trip.

The Rutmann case will come from Hilo to the Supreme Court on motion for a new trial, the "technicality" being that Mrs. Rutmann was acquitted by another jury. In event of a new trial the case may come up in the local Circuit Court under a change of venue.

Mr. Edward Pollitz, senior member of the firm of Edward Pollitz & Co., is at the Hawaiian Hotel. Mr. Pollitz is here in the interest of his firm to handle Hawaiian sugar stock in San Francisco. Mr. Pollitz has the reputation of being one of the best posted men on stocks and bonds on the Pacific coast.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every linker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

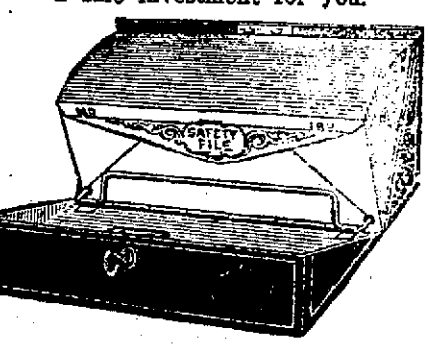
You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes:

No. 10. Size 8x5x11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4x4x10 1/4. Price \$2.

No. 20. Size 8x5x11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4x4x10 1/4 inches. Price \$2.50.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1898—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m. touching at Lahaina, Maialaea Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kawahae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday.....Aug. 12*Tuesday.....Oct. 25
*Tuesday.....Aug. 23Friday.....Nov. 4
Friday.....Sept. 2Friday.....Nov. 15
*Tuesday.....Sept. 13Friday.....Nov. 25
*Friday.....Sept. 23Friday.....Dec. 6
Tuesday.....Oct. 4Friday.....Dec. 18
Friday.....Oct. 14*Tuesday.....Dec. 27

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on trips marked *

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m. touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawahae the same day; Makana, Maialaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesday and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday.....Aug. 9Friday.....Oct. 21
Friday.....Aug. 19Tuesday.....Nov. 1
Tuesday.....Aug. 30Friday.....Nov. 11
Friday.....Sept. 9Tuesday.....Nov. 23
Tuesday.....Sept. 20Friday.....Dec. 2
Friday.....Sept. 30Tuesday.....Dec. 13
Tuesday.....Oct. 11Friday.....Dec. 23

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$20.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m. touching at Kanihiki, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landing to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Package containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100.00 in value, must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under special contract.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamer.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 25 per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
R. R. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

—AND—

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

GLENFARG AUGUST 30

BELGIC SEPTEMBER 10

GLENGLYLE SEPTEMBER 17

COPTIC SEPTEMBER 24

..... OCTOBER 1

..... OCTOBER 11

..... OCTOBER 11

..... OCTOBER 11

A FUND IS NEEDED

Appeal for Endowment of the Missionary Institute.

A CHILD OF HAWAIIAN BOARD

Best Method of Support—Value of the Seminary—Basis for Effective Work That Will Last.

At a meeting of the Hawaiian Board held on the evening of August 2nd, it was voted on recommendation of the Education Committee, to authorize the raising of an endowment whose income shall be sufficient for the maintenance of the Theological School now known as the North Pacific Missionary Institute.

As this is somewhat of a radical step, and as an appeal must now be made to the friends of religious work for this endowment, a few words in regard to the work under the direction of the Hawaiian Board may be in order, as, by this means, the reasons for its action may be made to appear.

Aside from a slight oversight and aid given to a few schools, the work of the Board falls naturally into two branches—evangelistic service and theological education. The evangelistic branch includes the care of the native churches and of the home and foreign missions. The home missions are established among the various alien races now on Hawaiian soil—the Portuguese, Chinese and Japanese. The foreign missions are mostly confined to the Gilbert Islands, only a remnant of the force which once labored in the Marquesas Islands now remaining.

The department of theological education is designed for the training of pastors and leaders in these different fields of service. The object aimed at is to raise up religious leaders for each of these races from their own ranks. In the native work this has been practically accomplished. The pastors of the Hawaiian churches, with one exception are natives, most of whom have been educated in the North Pacific Missionary Institute. A slight beginning has also been made in educating men for the Portuguese and Chinese work. As yet the evangelists in the Japanese stations have been brought from Japan. In time, however, when the ties between the Japanese here and their fatherland have become less close, we may expect to see Japanese students among the others.

As this organization it will readily be seen that the work of the Hawaiian Board depends in great measure for its success on the leaders which can be trained in its theological school. This is especially true of the native work, and should become increasingly true among the other races as well. It is very evident, therefore, that these pastors should be well trained and made as effective as possible for the places they are to fill.

But the work of the Hawaiian Board is in a transition stage. The people among whom its labors are carried on are passing from a more or less primitive condition to one of broader outlook and more general intelligence; due to the system of Government schools, a change in language, and the manifold influences of outside civilization. This is all in the line of advancement and a natural result of past effort. Such change is desirable; but it is also critical, because it indicates the presence of a new state of things, which will bring new problems, call for more effort, and such a readjustment of method as will meet the new conditions. This is only the natural consequence of a growing work, but in the present instance, it will probably be complicated by the new political relations into which these Islands have recently come and the new influences now liable to be dominant in the Pacific Ocean. Just what new problems will arise no one can say. They may come in the way of new difficulties to be overcome, or new duties to be met, or they may come in both forms.

But whatever shape the religious work of the Islands may assume in the future, it should be prepared for now. The raising up of ministers, and the adaptation of methods of action are not the work of moment or a day, and to wait till a crisis comes is to invite defeat in meeting it.

But the opportunities are not wholly in the future. Much could be done at once if the means were at hand. In the evangelistic field, there are many openings for new work and opportunities for strengthening the old. The number of Japanese evangelists could with advantage be nearly or quite doubled. New stations could be opened among the Chinese and Portuguese. It is also well known that the greater part of the native pastors are very poorly paid. In this fact lies another difficulty for the Board. As the younger men who have been educated in the higher schools for boys offer themselves for service in the native ministry, as some are already doing, it will be necessary to provide them with a better support. Otherwise merely natural obstacles will close the door of the ministry against them. There will be nothing to induce a capable and worthy man to enter the field, and the native ministry will fall as a logical result. But the native churches are poor, and cannot in many cases pay a living salary to a good man; and so, until a new generation arises with sufficient skill in agriculture and other kinds of labor to make the churches self-supporting, the Board will be obliged to assist in supporting the pastors.

The present needs of the Theological School are just as pressing. The

call for an additional instructor is imperative. With the coming in of students able to use the English language, arises the necessity for more books in class room and library. Some regular instruction in music, by a competent teacher, so that the students may acquire the ability to lead in singing, is desirable. A considerable sum is required for the furnishing of students' rooms and repair of buildings. A still larger amount is needed for the compensation of the students for the work performed on the school premises, and for the missionary service rendered in and about the city on Friday afternoons and Sundays. It is on this stipend, small as it is, that they depend for their support. The total amount which the school should have to cover all expenses, including salaries of teachers, is about eight thousand dollars a year. At present a little less than one-half of this sum is used, and of this only about three hundred dollars comes from funds already in hand. The rest is drawn from the treasury of the Hawaiian Board.

Reasons will now begin to appear why an endowment should be raised. It should be borne in mind that the chief end of the Hawaiian Board's existence is its evangelistic work. All else is subsidiary to this. The Theological School is a means to this end. But as the work of the Board is organized, nearly everything depends on its effectiveness. When it is weak, all is weak. If it fails everything, pertaining at least to the native work, must fall too.

It is desirable that the school should be carried on with the greatest possible degree of efficiency. But, as we have seen, it is now for the most part dependent for its support on the treasury of the Hawaiian Board, and for the greater part of the time there is a deficiency in that treasury. Now what can be done? No teacher can ask for money to push the work of the school when he knows that in order to get it some other object must be sacrificed. Much less can he plan for enlargement when he knows that there is no money in the treasury at all to pay for it.

But the work of the school should go on without interruption and with such strengthening and enlargement as the case calls for, and apparently the only way to make this possible is to secure in some way a fund by which it can be carried on with reference to other expenditures. The advantages of this course would seem to be great. Not only would the school be free to go on in the line of its normal development, but the setting free of the funds which are now used in its support, would greatly stimulate and strengthen the evangelistic work, and the total result would be an all round progress.

From a broad view of the situation, a strong economic reason would seem to exist for this course. For merely prudential reasons, if for no other, strong and active churches are a necessity. The Government schools furnish no religious instruction. In the philanthropic and charitable institutions, such as the Kindergartens and the industrial and other schools for boys and girls, moral and religious influences are brought to bear upon those gathered into them, and the rudiments of right character and living are instilled. Now where is the institution which is to supply the element in the child's training not furnished by the Government schools, and which will also be the conserving force that gathers up and continues in the right direction the early impulses implanted in the children and young people from the other institutions? When these young people pass out from under the fostering influence of teachers and wholesome associations, many of these tendencies toward right character and life will be diverted into other directions unless some power is at hand to take them up and continue them. It is safe to say that in a land like this where the home influences which make for righteousness are still feeble, there is no power working toward this end equal to that of an active church under the lead of an efficient and sympathetic pastor. As a means, therefore, of saving and continuing the growth in character already begun elsewhere, every effort should be made to have well-trained and wide awake pastors in the churches, and hence the need of a well-equipped school in which to train them.

But it may be suggested, why have an endowment? Why not, rather, depend on the voluntary aid which can be gathered year by year among the friends of the cause? It may be admitted in this connection that voluntary aid in religious work is a factor of the greatest importance. It would be a vast misfortune if all such labor was carried on by the avails of invested funds. Aside from the pecuniary value of the aid contributed, it is a means of moral growth in a people to have the responsibility of supporting such work in this way. But there is a limit to the amount that can be done by this method. There is no means of enforcing the payment of such funds. Their amount depends upon the ability and sense of duty and generosity of the people, and so is always an uncertain quantity. It comes about therefore that, as any community becomes civilized and settled in its manner of life, certain kinds of institutions, especially those devoted to purposes of education, tend to take on established and permanent form, as the colleges and theological seminaries of the older countries, while the voluntary contributions are used in aid of newer and simpler forms of activity, such funds go further in this way. The higher institutions require a better equipment than the simpler work, and, hence, become too expensive to be supported by annual voluntary gifts.

We have probably reached the stage here when some of these institutions for higher work must take on this more permanent form. If the attempt were made to find the support which the Theological School now needs, through an annual appeal to its friends, it would in all probability be a failure. Even if it were possible, it would entail an intolerable extra burden upon those whose duty it would be to raise it. And, again, even if it were possible it is too expensive. If eight thousand dollars were collected year by year for sixteen and two-thirds years, the total sum would amount to one hundred and

thirty-three and one-third thousands of dollars. This sum placed at interest at six per cent would yield eight thousand dollars annually. Thus it appears that if the school were to be provided for from voluntary gifts, or from any general fund, enough money would be expended every sixteen and two-thirds years to provide an endowment that at six per cent interest would support the school perpetually on the same basis. Sixteen years, however, is a very short time in the life of an institution of this kind, and to use up such a sum of money during each recurrence of that period is too costly a manner of support. The cheaper and more effective method is to provide an endowment once for all.

Some may still object that the obstacles to religious work here are too great and the possible result is not worth the effort. It cannot be denied that there are obstacles in the way. But the Hawaiian Board has never stopped for obstacles, and no important work will ever go on under any agency that does. And as to results, the influences of moral and religious effort are too subtle and far reaching to be measured. It is safe to say that they are not lost. One element in ultimate success is intelligent persistence. There can be no doubt whatever that these Islands are destined to hold a place of commanding influence in this ocean, and the moral religious life here will be one powerful factor in that influence. What form that life will take no one can say, but it should grow naturally out of the present conditions. The way to make it strong in the future is to embrace to the utmost the opportunities of the present.

We have heard of the annexation of these Islands to the United States, and have seen the American flag unfurled in the air above us. By these acts this land has become a part of a nation whose stability and power rest professedly on the morality and intelligence of her people. Is Hawaii not to become a vital member of the Great Republic, or remain an appendage and an excrescence? The fathers of the American nation laid the foundation of her greatness in the school house and the church, and she has become the successful nurturer of the poor and oppressed of all nations. The fathers of civilization and Christianity in this land built upon the same foundations. If these new possessions are to be a fitting exponent of American ideas and American liberty to the people of the Pacific Ocean and its borders, we must see to it that the dominant principles of American life are vigorously maintained. To this end, as well as for the Christian life of the various people here, let us have a school in which the pastors of the land may be thoroughly trained for their work.

REV. J. LEADINGHAM.

AN ANCIENT CUSTOM.

From Republican Traveler, Arkansas City, Kan.

Pilgrimages to some shrine of St. Vitus, to cure the disease known as St. Vitus' dance, are no longer made. The modern way of treating this affliction is within reach of every household, as is shown by the experience of Karl A. Wagner, the eleven-year old son of George Wagner, of 515 9th St., Arkansas City, Kan. The father tells the story as follows:

"Over a year ago," he says, "Karl was taken with St. Vitus' dance and continued to grow worse during five months he was under a physician's care. His tongue became paralyzed and we could not understand a word he said. He became very thin, lost the use of his right leg and seemed doomed to become a hopeless invalid. We had about given up hope when Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended to my wife by a lady whose daughter had been cured of a similar affliction by the pills.

"I bought a box of them at once and soon noticed a change for the better in Karl's condition. I was so well pleased that I bought more of them, and when he had taken five boxes the disease disappeared.

"That was six months ago and there has been no return of the disease. The cure was effectual and permanent, and I feel satisfied that no other medicine could have produced so marvelous a result. We feel rejoiced over the restoration of our son, and cannot help but feel that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the most remarkable medicine on the market."

No discovery of modern times has proved such a blessing to mankind as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health in the exhausted patient when every effort of the physician proves unavailing.

Sold by all dealers in medicine.

Japanese Shot.

Superintendent Buck and a friend were indulging in some pistol target practice at the Government Electric station yesterday forenoon. They placed the weapon on a bench and a Japanese laborer picked it up for a look. The Japanese fooled with the machinery and as a result discharged the pistol and wounded himself in the thigh. The hurt is not a serious one.

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. BOGGS, Stumptown, Glimer Co., W. Va. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

PURE AND SWEET

and free from every blemish is the skin, scalp, and hair of infants, cleaned, purified, and beautified by

Cuticura SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. For distressing facial eruptions, pimples, blackheads, red, rough, oily skin, irritations of the scalp with dry, thin, and falling hair, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, and simple rashes and blemishes of infancy it is incomparable. Guaranteed absolutely pure by analytical chemists of the highest standing, whose certificates of analysis accompany each tablet.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward St., London. PORTER, DAVIS and CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. Send for our "Treatment of Baby's Skin," a book of 84 pages, fully illustrated, containing all that every intelligent mother should know about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair, post free.

MOTHERS! To know that a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure, will afford instant relief in the most distressing of itching, burning, and scaly infantile rashes and irritations of the skin and scalp and not to use them, is to fail in your duty. This treatment means comfort and rest for parent as well as grateful relief and refreshing sleep for child, and is pure, sweet, safe, speedy, and economical.

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Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.


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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE,  FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the California Fertilizer Works are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike and of excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the California Fertilizer Works is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

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A Few More Left of the Same Sort.

Manila Cigars
Still "Hold Out
To Burn" at

HOLLISTER & CO'S.

TOBACCONISTS.

COR. FORT & MERCHANT STS.

Now That Plantations

are mostly through grinding for this season, it is time to overhaul Machinery and prepare for the next season. We have on hand

MAGNOLIA METAL RUBBER AND HEMP PACKING of all kinds, BOILER COMPOUND for cleaning off scale, TROPIC OIL for Engines and Cylinders, and every kind of HARDWARE or TOOL needed in a Sugar Mill or on a Plantation.

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OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £3,975,000.

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OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

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General Agent the Hawaiian Islands:

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ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.,

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SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Bldg. Honolulu, H. I.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored thereon on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,850,000

Total reichsmarks 107,850,000

North German Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,880,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897, .

£13,558,989.

1-Authorized Capital-£2,000,000

Subscribed £750,000

Paid up Capital 687,500 0 0

2-Fire Funds 2,748,819 7 9

3-Life and Annuity Funds 10,122,670 1 0

£13,558,989 8 9

Fixed a Fire Branch 1,551,377 3 9

Seven a Life and Annuity Branches 611 1 0

Branches 988 4 9

The Accumulated Funds for Fire and Life Departments are held in liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

CASTLE & COKE

IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

Edm Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

